

VOL 8

Chicago Coin Club Bulletin



Annual Number
1943

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ANNUAL BULLETIN



VOL. VIII

1943

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A message from a gracious and skillful leader—

President's Message

In bringing to a close my term of office as President of the Chicago Coin Club, I would like to express my gratitude for the helpfulness and cooperation of all of its members. Because the cooperation has been universal, I welcome this opportunity to thank each one personally.

The pleasure and benefit of all of us in the club is due in most part to the fine work done by the various committees. In particular, Ladies' Night has always been enjoyed—this year more than ever, thank to all the ladies under the chairmanship of Mrs. William G. Rayson.

The auctions during the year have been frequent and profitable. Thanks again, in most part, to Mr. William Evans and our genial and generous member, Mr. C. Lou Snyder.

In the early part of our term we enjoyed for its "homey" and numismatic value, our quarterly bulletin ably edited by Mr. William G. Rayson.

In spite of the world-wide war in which we are engaged, our membership has held up remarkably well. This is due not only to the enthusiasm of each of us for new members, but to the increasing interest in things numismatic. The large monthly attendance can be attested by our loyal friend Joe Unseitig.

Many thanks to the Board who so ably assisted in directing the policy of our organization. I know we can always count on the counsel and advice of such boardmembers as Earl F. Barger, Charles E. Green, and R. L. McBrien. And last but not least I know we all appreciate the work of the officers, Paul Pennington, Mrs. Charles E. Green, and our capable secretary, Cliff Lindall.

In our welcome to the new officers recently inducted, I know that I speak for the entire membership, and in particular for the outgoing officers, in assuring them of our full support to encourage and continue the best interests of the Chicago Coin Club.

EDMUND E. LAMB,
President, 1941-1942

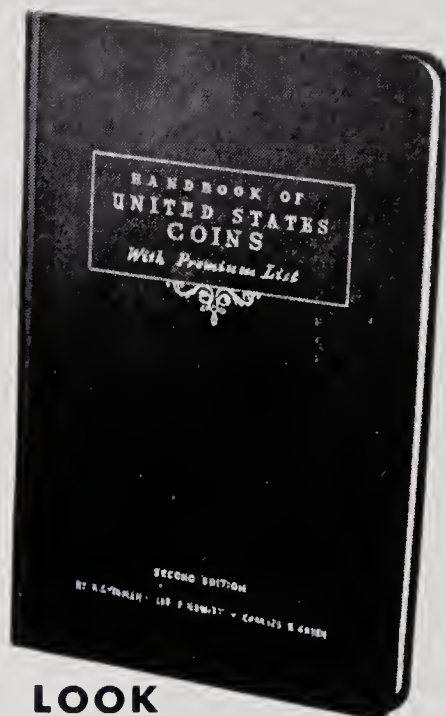
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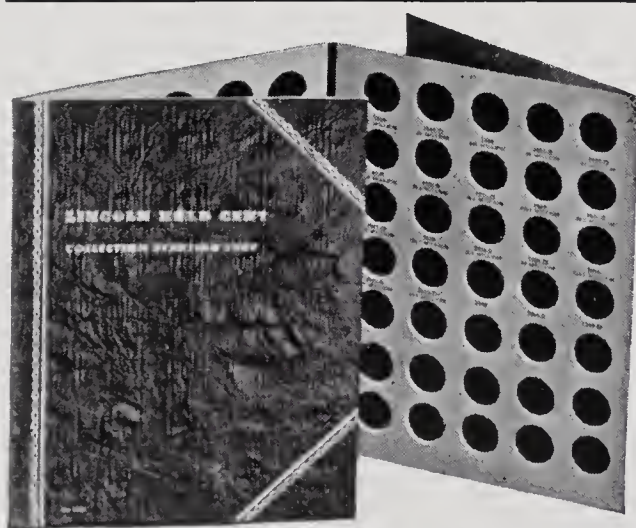
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An ounce of gold weighs	480 grains

Grant us the courage to bear,
The hasty word that seems unfair;
The jest that makes our weakness plain,
The careless touch upon our pain.
The slight we have not earned,
Our precious plans o’erturned;
The needless grief, those fretting things,
Grant us a heart that trusts — and sings.

Just keep on smiling
’Til the clouds roll by;
Never, oh never
Sit down and sigh;
Always remember
What the poet said;
Just keep on smiling
You’re a long time dead.

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- A.N.S.—Proceedings of Eighty-fourth Annual Meeting, Jan. 10, 1942.
- A.N.A.—The Numismatist—1938, 1939, 1940 and 1941.
- Auction Catalogue (Foreign)—Eight volumes bound with about five catalogues to each volume, mostly all with beautiful plates and some priced.
- Auction Catalogues—Foreign
- Ball, Robert—Roman and Greek Coins—Feb. 1932—priced.
- Hamburger, Leo—Polish Coins. 1932—priced.
- Holmberg, D.—Fifty Year Jubilee Auction—not priced.
- Kraus, F. F.—European Coin Sale, 1929—priced.
- Glendenin & Co., Ltd.—Catalogue of Peltzer Collection of American Coins. Gift of Geo. Brown.
- Auction Catalogues and Price Lists—American
- Allen, Chesley J.—Price List of U.S. Coins and Paper Money—1932, bound.
- Anderson Art Gallery—Morosini, Guilia P. Gold Collection—1932, priced.
- Chapman, H. C.—John G. Mills sale of 1904; H. B. Smith sale of 1906; Stickney sale of 1907, all bound in one volume and priced. Gift of Chas. E. Green.
- Chapman, H. C.—Jackman and Bement Sale of June 28, 29, 1918.
- Mehl, B. Max—Catalogue of Dr. French Collection of Cents—1929.
- Mehl, B. Max—Catalogue of D. Thos. Rees Collection, plates and priced. 1928.
- Mehl, B. Max—Catalogue of E. E. Wright Collection, 1925. Priced. Donated by Geo. Brown.
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- Davis, A. M.—Certain Old Chinese Notes. 1915.
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- Doughty, F. W.—United States Cents. 1890. Bound and with plates. 2 copies.
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- Green, C. E. and Lee Hewitt—Mint Records of U.S. Coins. 1933.
- Green, C. E.—Mint Record and Type Table U.S. Coins. 1937.
- Green, C. E.—Mint Record of U.S. Coins. Gift of author.
- Gresham, O.—The Greenback. 1927. Donated by R. H. Rosholm.
- Gutttag Bros.—Hard Times Tokens.
- Haines, Howard Wright—The First Money Making Device.
- Haseltine, J. W.—Type Table of U.S. Cins with Cat. of Coins and Medals. 1882.
- Haskins, F. J.—Everybody's Coin Book, 1st Edition, 2nd Revised Edition.
- Hetrich-Gutttag—Civil War Tokens and Store Cards. 1924.
- Hewitt, Lee F.—Numismatic Scrapbook.
- Hewitt, Lee F.—U.S. Large Cents. Auction Sale Prices Realized in 1933-34.
- Holst, Hans—Numismatica 1928.
- Katz, Dr. Victor—A Thousand Years of Bohemian Official Coinage. 1929.
- Lee, Frederic E.—Currency, Banking and Finance in China. 1926.
- Money Talks—by Canadian Numismatic Society.
- Mond Nickel Co.—History of the Nickel Coinage.
- Newlin, H. P.—Early Half Dimes of the U.S. 1883.
- Nickel Coinage of Japan.
- Oregon Trail Mem. Ass'n—America's Historical Opportunity.
- Prime, W. C.—Money of the Bible. Donated by L. Ronning.
- Rackus, Dr. Al. M.—Guthones (The Goths). 1929.
- Raymond, Wayte—Standard Cat. of Early American Coins 1652-1796. Bound. Plates.
- Rentzmann, W.—Wappen Lexicon—2 Vol. Very large book with plates. 1924. Gift of Geo. Brown.
- Schultz, W. F.—Fractional Currency.
- Scott & Co.—Catalog of U.S. Paper Money. 1894.
- Catalogue Copper Coins of the World. 1916. No. 2.
- Catalogue Gold and Silver Coins of the World. 1916.
- Catalogue Colonial, U.S. Copper, Silver, Gold; Private Issues and Paper. 1930-34.
- Standard Catalogue of U.S. Coins and Currency. 1936.
- Sellers, O. R.—The Citadel of Beth-Zur. Gift of author.
- Smithsonian Institute—Report of the U.S. National Museum. 1935-39. 2 vol.
- Spink & Son—Numismatic Circulars—1934 to 1938, some years complete.
- Storer, Malcolm—Naval Medal Collection Catalogue at Annapolis. 1936.
- Studley, George W.—Regulation War Medals.
- Pond, Shepard—The Piastre-Decaen, 1810.
- Treasury Dept.—Sec'y of Treas. Report, 1855, 1856. Donated by P. S. Stevens.
- Venn, Theodore J.—Three Dollar Gold, Large U.S. Cents, U.S. Half Cents, Two-cent Bronzes.
- Venn, Theodore J.—Large U.S. Cents, 1915. (Two copies). No. 10-11.
- Venn, Theodore J.—United States Half Cents. 1916. Donated by Elmer Lawless.
- Venn, Theodore J.—United States Coins. 1913-21.

(Continued on page 15)

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Webb, E. O.—Our Metallic Money, 1936. (2 copies).
Westervelt, Leonidas—Jenny Lind Medals and Tokens. 1921.
Wisner, D. C.—Obsolete Paper Money List of New York. 1931. Gift of author.
Wright, Dr. B. P.—Masonic Chapter Pennies, 3rd Edition. Donated by L.
Ronning.
Wyllie, Col. R. F.—Orders, Decorations and Insignia.
Wyllys, Betts—The Battle of Rhode Island.
Boston Numismatic Society—1928.
Whitman Publ. Co.—Handbook of U.S. Coins. 1st and 2nd edition. By Yoeman,
Hewitt and Green. Gift of Authors.

The library also contains circulars, pamphlets, auction catalogues, and papers too numerous to list.

Sincere Thanks:

To those whose advertisements
have made this first Annual
Bulletin possible.

Chicago Coin Club

Constitution and By-Laws

of the

Chicago Coin Club

Organized — January 10, 1919

Incorporated — January 19, 1938

Branch No. 1 of the American Numismatic Association

ARTICLE I

Name and Object

Section 1. This organization shall be known as the **Chicago Coin Club**, incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois as a non-pecuniary organization.

Section 2. Its object shall be to study and further researches in numismatics, and, promote educational activities incident to the collecting of coins, medals, paper money, et cetera; and, through fraternalism in regular meetings disseminate numismatic knowledge, to publish numismatic literature and maintain a numismatic library.

ARTICLE II

Membership

Section 1. Any person over eighteen years of age and interested in numismatics shall be eligible for membership.

Section 2. The Membership of this Club shall be divided into two classes: Resident Members and Non-Resident Members. The first class shall comprise those who are residents of Cook County, Illinois; to it shall belong the control of the organization and from it all officers shall be elected. The second class shall comprise those who are not residents of Cook County, Illinois. Non-Resident Members may be classed as Resident Members upon payment of resident member dues (See Article III, Section 2).

Section 3. Application for membership shall be made in writing, accompanied with the required amount of dues, and submitted for reading at a regular meeting, but shall not be acted upon until the next regular meeting.

Section 4. Those who became members or applied for membership at or prior to the regular meeting of March 5, 1919 shall be known as Charter Members.

Section 5. A membership number shall be assigned to each member. Membership numbers, having been assigned by lot to Charter Members, shall hereinafter be assigned by the Secretary in the order of election into the Organization.

ARTICLE III

Dues

Section 1. The revenue of this Club shall be derived from the dues of its members.

Section 2. Resident Members shall pay yearly dues of \$3.00 and Non-Resident Members \$1.50, which must be paid in advance—semi-annually if so desired. Non-Resident Members may be classed as Resident Members upon pay-

ment of resident membership dues.

Section 3. Members sixty days in arrears of dues shall be declared delinquent and be subject to suspension.

Section 4. The power of suspension in accordance with the provisions of Article III, Section 3, shall be vested in the Board of Governors, and the procedure relative to suspensions shall be established by the Board.

ARTICLE IV

Meetings

Section 1. Regular meetings shall be held on the first Wednesday of each month.

Section 2. Five Members shall constitute a quorum.

Section 3. Visitors are privileged to attend our regular meetings twice in the course of the year, provided they are accompanied by a regular member.

ARTICLE V

Officers and Election

Section 1. The officers shall be President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer and three Directors. All seven of whom shall constitute the Governing Board and whose election shall be made in the following manner.

Section 2. The immediate Past-President automatically becomes one of the three directors for a term of one year following his term as President.

Section 3. At the regular November meeting a Nominating Committee of five Members in good standing shall be elected by ballot. Nominations for the Nominating Committee shall be made from the floor. The five Members receiving the highest number of votes shall constitute the Nominating Committee.

Section 4. The Nominating Committee shall meet within the next five days and select their Chairman. Their nominations for President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer and Directors, all of whom must be Members in good standing, and whose consent to serve has been obtained, shall be reported in writing to the Secretary so as to be included in the December meeting notice.

Section 5. Any five Members, in good standing, may at the December meeting file in writing with the Secretary nominations, with their consent to serve, for any of the elective offices.

Section 6. At the December meeting those regularly nominated shall be elected by ballot—to assume office at the next regular meeting in January.

Section 7. Each election shall be for a period of one (1) year or one term. No officer shall be elected to more than two (2) consecutive terms, except the Secretary-Treasurer which office shall be limited to three (3) consecutive terms and Directors on which there is no limitation.

ARTICLE VI

Duties of Officers

Section 1. The President shall preside at all meetings, and shall as chairman preside at all Board of Governors meetings. He shall have general supervision over the interests of the Club. The Vice-President shall act in the absence of the President.

Section 2. The Board of Governors shall have full power to act for the interest of the Club, and shall meet not less than twice annually.

Section 3. The Secretary-Treasurer shall collect all dues and fees, keep a record of the minutes and proceedings of all meetings and record the attendances there-at. He shall transmit a record of all regular meetings to the American Numismatic Association editor for publication in "The Numismatist" magazine.

All money shall be deposited in a bank designated by the Board of Governors and no money shall be paid out, except for necessary postage, without the approval of the Finance Committee and the consent of the Club. Disbursements shall be made by check bearing the signatures of both President and Treasurer. An annual audit of the Treasurer's books shall be made in December of each year by the Finance Committee.

Section 4. Upon assuming office the President shall appoint the following Officers and Committees:

Librarian
Sergeant-at-Arms (Two to be appointed)
Attendance and Registration Committee
Auction Committee
Bulletin and Publication Committee
Entertainment Committee
Exhibit Committee
Finance Committee
Grievance Committee
Ladies' Activities Committee
Membership Committee
Publicity Committee.

ARTICLE VII Order of Business

1. Call to Order.
2. Reading of the Minutes.
3. Introduction of Visitors.
4. Reports of Officers.
5. Application and Election to Membership.
6. Communications and Bills.
7. Unfinished Business.
8. New Business.
9. Reading of Papers.
10. Exhibits.
11. Adjournment.

ARTICLE VIII Amendments

Section 1. This Constitution and By-Laws may be altered or amended.

Section 2. Amendments to these By-Laws shall be made in writing and read at any regular meeting, but shall be voted on at the next regular meeting after notifying all Resident-Members. A majority vote shall amend.

ARTICLE IX Regulation

Section 1. This Club shall be governed by Robert's Rules of Order where-in the By-Laws do not specifically cover the subject.

TOPICAL PRICE LISTS

Periodically price lists of the following series will be prepared and mailed free to collectors of such series. Please indicate which are of interest and I will gladly send them to you when available.

A.—U.S. Uncirculated and proof coins.

C.—U.S. Pattern coins.

F.—U.S. Paper money.

H.—U.S. Presidential Campaign medals.

M.—U.S. and Foreign gold coins.

N.—Numismatic Literature.

T.—Ancient Roman coins.

Y.—Foreign dollar size silver coins.

Z.—General foreign coins, silver and minor.

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STAMPS

INDIAN RELICS

PAPERS

Presented To The Chicago Coin Club

At a recent meeting considerable discussion developed on the trade dollar and the lack of information readily available on the subject. Under the impetus of this, the following has been contributed:

The U.S. Trade Dollar in China

DON C. KEEFER

The American Trade Dollar was authorized for coinage purposes under Section 15 of the Coinage Act of February 12, 1873 of the United States, in which section it is stated that a Trade Dollar should be issued, that the weight should be 420 grains troy and that it should be a legal tender for any amount up to five dollars. On July 16, 1873 the first silver trade dollars were actually struck at the Philadelphia mint and shortly later at the Carson City and San Francisco mints. There are a total of 25 varieties known.



U.S. Trade Dollar

The U.S. Trade Dollar was purposely created to improve friendly commercial relations with the Oriental countries and with the further hope that it might replace the great power of the Mexican 8 Reale piece and the Japanese silver trade dollar which only two years before had been introduced, in 1871, and had already been widely circulated in Chinese markets. A total of 36 millions of U.S. Trade Dollars were coined, of which slightly more than 30 millions were exported to China. The silver producing States in this country had accumulated large surpluses of the white metal and, as previously, American importers were forced to buy Mexican dollars for the Chinese tea, silk and porcelian trade, it was thought to be a good thing to assist in this way the United States silver producers.

So we have the first appearance of the Trade dollar in the year 1873. It is important to note that the weight and fineness of this well known coin is "420 grains of 900 fine". The weight of the Mexican dollar, unchanged for more than a century, was 418 grains but with a fineness of 927. In comparing the

assays of these two competitive coins we find that the U.S. Trade dollar actually contains 378 grains of pure silver and the Mexican dollar 387.486 grains. We therefore have a coin, which, although heavier in weight than the Mexican dollar is in fact worth less, which the following table will still better illustrate:

	Mexican Dollar	U.S. Trade Dollar
Weight, in grains	418.000	420.000
Fineness	.927	.900
Net, silver contents, in grains..	387.486	378.000

The Trade Dollar had only 97.7% of the silver that was in the Mexican dollar. Chinese shroffs quickly established this fact, and considering, rightfully, silver as any other commodity in life, fixed its value by weight and fineness, which to do so is only a correct and realistic fact. According to this reasoning, for instance, the U.S. standard silver dollar would show today only a value of approximately 28 cents, as an ounce of silver is worth to bullion brokers approximately 36 cents. There is no special reason to admit or believe that a steel die stamp should give a much inflated value to a disc of silver metal just as the die purports so to state. The Chinese shroffs in their exchanges fixed the value of the American Trade dollar at its true value and the next year, in 1874, the Chinese Government issued a decree to admit the U.S. Trade dollar on equal terms with the other foreign dollars in circulation, on account of diplomatic representations of the U.S. Government. This fallacious edict of the Chinese government brought to a rather quick end the career of the American Trade dollar in China. The Chinese money brokers simply went ahead, still taking off in exchange transaction the differential silver agio, only working with the true value of the coin, and the population, seeing that it was working with a loss in each transaction, refused to accept the "Flower Lady" dollar, as the same was nicknamed all over China.

If Congress had given the Trade Dollar the silver equivalent of the Mexican dollar we would have had issues postively at least until 1900, when foreign stamp and die machinery was introduced into China with the opening of the first modern mint in Canton in 1895. The Mexican and the Japanese Trade Dollar remained not only alive but were in full circulation until this time all over China. And if Congress had given the U.S. Trade Dollar a little agio of only 2 or 3 grains in comparison with the "Mex" dollar, we probably would have conquered the total trade of China at this time with very little cost to our nation. Many of the private gold coiners here in the States, for instance, made their issues 5 to 10 percent heavier and of equal fineness to the U.S. government issues, so always finding a ready acceptance, which later caused many jewelers to melt down these issues for the little profit difference, making these pieces rarer and rarer.

So the Trade Dollar lived a precarious life in China from around 1873 until 1878, which years with all the various mint issues are presented in my exhibit, and all of them are Chinese chopmarked, so actually proving circulation in China. These chops are guarantee stamps of leading Chinese merchants or bankers and can often be translated. I suggest that chops might be divided in three classes: 1) plain names like proper family names; 2) names of plants, animals, symbols, emblems or occurances, such as rice, lion, light, dollar, big money, typhoon; 3) trade marks, brands or secret marks, like interposition of ideographs or invented characters without any meaning, often used to prove legal ownership as in robbery cases. Many of the third class were

adopted by white concerns doing business in China like the big tobacco and oil companies.

The incident of the short life of the American Trade dollar in China shows us clearly the fairness, realism and power of the money guilds who again and again thruout centuries of history proved themselves stronger than paper edicts of their government, a fair warning also to our generation of today.

Mr. B. Max Mehl, from Texas, but a charter member of the Club, contributed some notes on the Trade Dollar which do not appear in the paper above:

The U.S. Trade Dollars were coined in quantity up to and including the year 1878. From then on to 1883 they were coined only in proof, I presume, for orders received from collectors. The 1884 and 1885 trade dollars, of which only a very few specimens are known, I believe were coined at the mint for speculation as these coins were not known to exist until the early part of this century, when the collection of a former chief coiner came on the market.

A few coins of the world have been of outstanding use internationally, as the tetradrachms of Alexander the Great, which were struck even after his death, without change of type, so strong a hold had they taken of the minds of the users as "good money". In modern times the Maria Theresa dollars were one of these interesting coins of somewhat similar background. A member presents the following on this subject:



Silver Tetradrachm
Alexander the Great

Maria Theresa Dollars

WILLIAM EVANS

Maria Theresa was born in Vienna, May 13, 1717, and was Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, Archduchess of Austria and Empress of Germany. She was the daughter of Charles VI of Germany and on his death in 1740 ascended the throne of Hungary, Bohemia and Austria.

She was married to Francis, duke of Lorraine, and declared him joint ruler at the time she became Queen and Empress. Charles VI left no male heirs and this became the cause of many of the ensuing European wars, chief among them the three Silesian Wars which Maria Theresa had to wage against Frederick the Great of Prussia for the possession of this Province. Although successful in some of her other campaigns she failed miserably in those against Frederick, military genius outweighing money, power and the good wishes of many of Europe's sovereigns of that day. In 1765 the Emperor Francis died, and in 1772 she joined with Frederick and Catherine of Russia in the partition of Poland.

She founded and improved schools and universities. She also reformed many abuses in the church and abolished the rack in her Empire. She died in Vienna, November 29, 1780.

The Maria Theresa dollars had been legal tender in Austria for some hundred and fifty years since the time the Great Empress Maria Theresa ruled Austria, which country was then the nucleus of the Holy Roman Empire. Apart from her military, political and social achievements, she also wanted to develop Austria's commerce with the Near East. With this purpose in mind, she invited Greek traders to come and settle in Trieste, which then was Austria's principal seaport and soon became an important center of the trade with the Eastern Mediterranean countries. At that time, the Empress' econo-



Maria Theresa Dollar

mic advisers were under the impression that, in order to make international commerce a success, you must buy as well as sell. (The modern school of

political economists, to which I do not belong, thinks differently, yet I believe that "them were the happy days".) Reverting, however, to the history of the "Maria Theresia Thalers" they soon became popular in Abyssinia, Southern Arabia and Syria, because they retained the fineness, weight and appearance, in contradistinction to local currencies which were occasionally debased. (Nowadays these requirements of currency have become obsolete in certain countries.) The steady demand of importers for these coins induced the Austrian mint to continue issuing them long after the Empress was dead; up to about 1932, when exportation of silver was prohibited. Maria Theresa thalers were shipped annually to the Near East in substantial volume and exchanged there for commodities or foreign exchange. This business is now dead and, unless present restrictions are abolished, the coins will pass out of the hands of merchants into those of collectors; they will be extinct like the wood pigeon or the buffalo in America.

The following items appeared in the "New York Times" of October 1, 1933:

"For the first time since 1873, except for a short interval during the World War, the Maria Theresa thaler or dollar, used in the currency of a number of nations, will not be coined this year by the Austrian mint. As recently as 1925 the profits on the year's output of this historic coin to North Africa and the Middle East amounted to about \$200,000, and in 1927 the mint manufactured 15,000,000 pieces. The coin always bears the same date (1780) and weighs about the same as the British crown piece (346 grains) and is .8333 fine.

"The reduced demand has been partly brought about by the introduction of autonomous currencies, the latest example of which is in Saudia Arabia, the domain of the Wahabi King. In this land imports of the Maria Theresa dollar has been forbidden for the last four years, and recently the coin has been demonetized for commercial purposes. In Abyssinia it has had to face a slight competition from the Menelik dollar, or talari, and a banknote issue. East of Aden its range extends from the Persian Gulf through Afghanistan and Northern India to Mongolia. There is, however, no demand from these lands now. It is believed that world depression alone caused the decreased demand for the coin."

For those who have files of the "National Geographic Magazine," it will be interesting to examine page 317 of the September, 1935 issue.

The Maria Theresa dollar really brought about the birth of the United States and English trade dollars to compete against the Austrian coin in the far East, but the natives of Abyssinia insisted on the familiar Austrian coin. At one time Austria used the current date instead of "1780," but the natives forced Austria to recall them for recoinage under the "old" date.

After Mussolini took over Ethiopia (Abyssinia) in 1936, he conceived the idea of trying to gain the good will of the Ethiopians by purchasing the dies of the Maria Theresa dollar from Austria and striking coins from them for use in Ethiopia but the natives soon detected the odor of garlic on them and flatly refused to have anything to do with Italian coinage.

The following is contributed by a "counterstamp" enthusiast:

The First British Coinage For The Ionian Island

Members of the Chicago Coin Club: The following article is not my own. I have taken the liberty to copy it from my long letter correspondence with the late Howland Wood, curator of the A.N.S. Museum in New York City. I am sure the article will be news to 98 per cent of the members.

—Ragnar Cederlund.

The American Numismatic Society
Broadway between 155th and 156th Streets
New York

October 9, 1935

Mr. Ragnar L. Cederlund
548 Provident Avenue
Winnetka, Ill.

Dear Mr. Cederlund:

As you are a collector and interested in counterstamped pieces I am herewith sending you a little note I made, and published in the *British Numismatic Chronicle*, Vol. XV, Series V, No. 57. 1935.

In the Jules Fonrobert Collection, "Sammlung uberseeischer Munzen," which was sold by Adolph Weyl in Berlin during 1878, two coins, No. 7477-7478, were assigned to Jacques Dessalines of Haiti. This attribution has apparently never been seriously questioned, at least in print. Other cataloguers and writers have followed the Fonrobert assignment on the few occasions these rare coins have come up. The coins in question bear a countermark showing a crude head and the figures 25, 30, 50, 60, within a coneshaped depression. These were stamped on small silver coins of Spanish America or the Two Sicilies. In a pamphlet by Paul Lambros, published at Athens in 1884, it is conclusively shown that the pieces were struck by the British forces in the Ionian island within a few years after their occupation beginning in 1809. This pamphlet has evidently escaped the notice of English numismatists, and the erroneous attribution of the coins to Haiti is still going on. Nathan Haywood, in his account of "The Coins of the Ionian State" in the *British Numismatic Journal*, makes no mention of these pieces.

Lambros's account translated from the Greek is as follows:

COINS AND MEDALS STRUCK DURING THE TEMPORARY OCCUPATION OF THE IONIAN ISLAND BY THE ENGLISH

When the English seized the island, Zacynthos (modern Zante) was designated the capital, and there were stationed the general commander of the English forces in the Ionian Gulf, and the admiralty. There was a large concentration of troops in Zacynthos, amounting in 1813 to 11,000. To meet the needs of such a great force, large amounts of money were brought into the island, principally in gold and Spanish dollars, there existed a great lack of small silver coins, with the result that there was a 10 and 12 per cent loss in changing a twenty-franc piece or a dollar. To bring about greater facility in

transactions, General Campbell had brought from Sicily, Spanish quarter-dollars and small silver coins of all countries, but mostly of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies. On these coins, to regulate their value there were stamped types bearing 60, 50, 30 and 25. Signifying their corresponding value in paras, the dollar being worth six piastres. But since counterfeiting of the punch bearing simply the number was easy and goldsmiths stamped larger figures on coins of less value. General Campbell, to prevent this abuse, had oval punches prepared in which the head of the English king, George III, with the numbers for their designated value beneath, was cut. Further, he had brought from Sicily a press, which he installed in the house of S. Phoreste, near All Saints, where today the branch office of the Ionian Bank is located. There the said coins were stamped. Nearly on all of the coins stamped with the crude head and numerals below, there also appears the first type with which they were stamped, that bearing only the numbers.

These coins circulated in Zacynthos until the year 1821, when they were prohibited by the parliamentary law of 30/12, May, and their circulation was forbidden. But I remember that many years afterwards some survived from those which the goldsmiths were melting for their silver. Afterwards, when I recognized their historical value, and was looking for them, they had altogether disappeared. They have finally become so scarce after only a period of 35 odd years, that it is nearly impossible to secure them on account of their great rarity.

Very truly yours,
HOWLAND WOOD, Curator.

(Editor's Note: The place of this coinage should not be confused with the Ionian Islands off the coast of Asia Minor. Zacynthos is an island off the Western Coast of European Greece, not far from Arcadia. The time was immediately preceeding and during the early stages of the revolt of Greece from Turkish domination.)

From Elmhurst, N.Y. comes the following "guest" contribution from another counterstamp student:

The Battle of Teutoburg Forest and a Rare Counterstamp of the Unlucky Commander Varus

HANS HOLZER

P. Quinctilius Varus, former Colonial official in Asia and Africa, during the later part of Augustus's reign was made administrator in Gaul which at the time included certain parts of Western Germany as well as France proper.

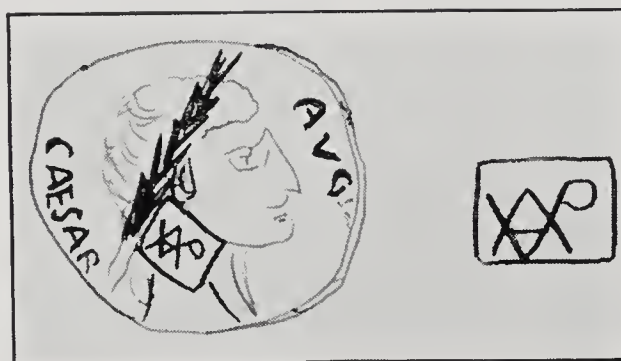
In the year 9 A.D., a Germanic ruler, Arminius, King of the Cherusci, had become powerful as head of an anti-Roman coalition.

Varus, although incompetent as a military leader, set forth to engage his army in battle but due to Arminius' superior strategy the Roman fell into a trap in the dense wilderness of Teutoburg Forest and all three legions, the entire East Gaulish force, were annihilated.

Upon the sad news, Augustus is pictured as having raised his hands and lamented, "O Varus, give me back my legions!"

All this is well known to most of us, but little known is the fact that a very small number of contemporary bronze asses of Augustus, mostly or rather exclusively of the Lyons mint, were used and counterstamped by the unlucky Varus, probably just about the time of Arminius's campaign.

The countermark shows Varus's monogram VAR within a depressed rectangle. Two varieties are known to exist, one in Professor Mabbott's collection



Roman Bronze As
Augustus
With Counterstamp of Varus

and one in the writer's own special collection of countermarked coins; the British Museum possesses a specimen and there are undoubtedly a few more in existence.

Numismatics in Wartime

EARL F. BARGER

Wartime forces and movements of far-reaching importance have affected all of us and our very mode of living and thinking. In a total war effort, sacrifices and their accompanying readjustments are all just a part of the game of life.

These sacrifices and readjustments are inescapable, and these forces directly impede our otherwise normal progress, and we are noticing a temporary shrinkage in our Chicago Coin Club membership.

This is a time that we should be more on the alert for persons interested in our hobby to secure them as members to our Club and keep up the best possible interest in all of our meetings to make it worth while for all to keep up on new numismatic information and helpfulness to all concerned. Ours is an organization of mutual cooperation and effort for mutual benefit, and our Club will not continue to succeed if its members do not have something to give to the organization as well as take from its members.

I do not want to miss this chance to praise the truly outstanding work that our officers and members have contributed in the past year under these trying times. Let us all resolve in this new year that we will all individually contribute something worthwhile to the Club and be present at every meeting possible during the year and use the invitation cards to bring up a friend to attend our meetings, also make it a practice to bring an exhibit at every

meeting and furnish material for interesting auctions.

An effort should be made to communicate and give information to our several members in military service. Their interest, as well as many others, will undoubtedly include more foreign coins than has previously interested many of our members.

I know that our hobby does not contribute to the war effort and at times we will not be able to do what we always would like to do; however, we all need diversion from war thoughts and our daily tasks, and the handling of coins and research gives us a complete relaxation. By having this interest and urge, we should be more efficient in our jobs.

You may have read in the papers that a second currency system is now being devised and will soon be put into circulation. It means that a buyer of rationed goods has to have two kinds of money; the good old-fashioned kind and ration stamps and coupons. (You cannot buy without it—so it's really a new kind of money) Just makes another new field of items to collect, too.

The handling and clearing of these stamps and coupons is assigned to be the job for the banks, but up to this time regulations set up by the O.P.A. have not been released.

The temporary set-back that we now experience, I believe, will be a stepping stone, if we make good now, to much improved conditions in numismatics after the war.

STRIKING OF 1943 PROOF COINS POSTPONED

A communication from Edwin H. Dressel, Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint, dated January 19, 1943 states, "In view of the extremely heavy demand for coinage and service medals, the facilities of the Mint are taxed almost beyond capacity. Due to this fact, the striking of 1943 proof coins will necessarily be delayed for an indefinite period. Checks or money orders are therefore returned."

SILVER CERTIFICATES — YELLOW SEAL

The Treasury has issued for use by American forces in combat areas specially identifiable silver certificates. These certificates in denomination of \$1, \$5, and \$10 are in all respects similar to silver certificates issued for circulation in the United States, except that the seal to the right of the portrait on the face of the note is printed with "yellow" ink instead of blue ink as is done on the certificates heretofore issued for circulation in the United States.

Silver certificates identified with the "yellow" seal enjoy the same circulation privileges as other issues of United States currency in the United States and other parts of the world. Some of these certificates will undoubtedly be returned to the United States by members of the American forces, or others. If any of the silver certificates with "yellow" seals come into possession of banks the Treasury requests that they be withheld from circulation and sent to the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago or its Detroit branch for redemption.

—Contributed by Earl F. Barger.

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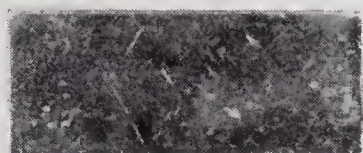
Hewitt Brothers, Publishers

5450 North Clark Street, Chicago

Rare Varieties of Private Gold

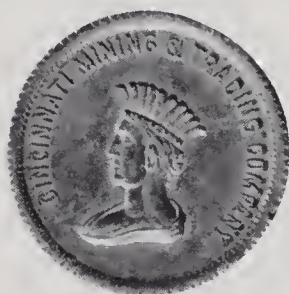
C. E. GREEN

For the benefit of the new collectors I shall attempt to describe a few of these pieces not listed as varieties in the Standard Catalogue, a book I consider a "must" for ever collector of United States coins.



Moffat and Co. \$16.00 Ingot (not dated but issued 1849). Notice the first zero was too high and another was cut or punched over it, but slightly lower. This piece from the Famous Chicago Collection was sold to R. Green and is now owned by a collector (not a dealer) and is not for sale.

Another unique specimen discovered by Mr. Mehl in 1932 is described as follows: Obv. Moffat & Co. | 20 3/4 Carat | \$14.25. Rev. plain field with two line inscription. Dwt. directly above 15. and Grs. directly above 6. For illustration see "Mint Record & Type Table U.S. Coins" pages 167 and 168.



The \$10.00 1849 Cincinnati Mining and Trading Co. with plain edge is UNIQUE. This piece was sold by Mr. Henry Chapman in June of 1908 and is perhaps the same piece purchased by him when he personally attended the Southby sale of O'Hagan collection sold in London April 1908. It is said he made the trip to buy this and the half eagle of J. J. Conway, both pieces are excessively rare.

The Cincinnati Mining and Trading Co. has the distinction of the two pieces bearing their name both being UNIQUE. The second one even more interesting, since it was struck over a \$10.00 of J. S. Ormsby and Co. And was also in the famous Virgil Brand collection (see Chicago Numismatic Society Bulletin for May, 1908). Sorry this piece was gone before it was my pleasure to examine any of the great rarities in the famous collection.



The \$20.00 Wass Molitor of 1855 with LARGE HEAD comes with two different reverse dies. The one from Dr. Lawrence sale, 1929, like the illustration in Standard Catalogue, eagles right wing points to F in San Francisco, the same is true of the specimen from the Newcomber collection, purchased by Mr. Mehl in 1932. The Brand specimen purchased by R. Green and illustrated, above the eagles wing points to R in San Francisco and is UNIQUE with this reverse. This piece is now owned by a collector and is not for sale.



The Massachusetts and California Co. \$5.00 of 1849 is excessively rare in gold. The piece illustrated in Standard Catalogue is from the copper pattern, notice that the wreath on specimen illustrated here does not close above denomination as on the copper pattern. Two or three known in gold.



J. Parsons \$2.50 (not dated but issued 1861). One piece known struck over regular issue of United States Quarter Eagle, of the type coined 1821 to 1834. This piece is UNIQUE.

To the beginner who is interested in Private Gold I suggest the first thing to buy is the two books by Mr. Edgar H. Adams (now deceased) "Private Gold Coins of California 1849-1855" and "Official Premium List of United States, Private, and Territorial Gold Coins". Both books contain a world of information not found elsewhere.

Farewell

The latest in lyrics by

C. LOU SNYDER

(Member Chicago Coin Club)

“FAREWELL,” That word has broken hearts,
And blinded eyes with tears;

“FAREWELL,” One stays and one departs,
Between them roll the years;

No wonder - they, who say it, think,
Farewell, He may fare ill;

No wonder - That their spirits sink,
And all their hopes grow chill;

“GOODBYE,” That word makes heartbeats
fail,

Eyes overflow with tears;

“GOODBYE,” That word turns faces pale,
And fills the soul with fears;

The agony of hearts that dwell,
In lone and last farewell;

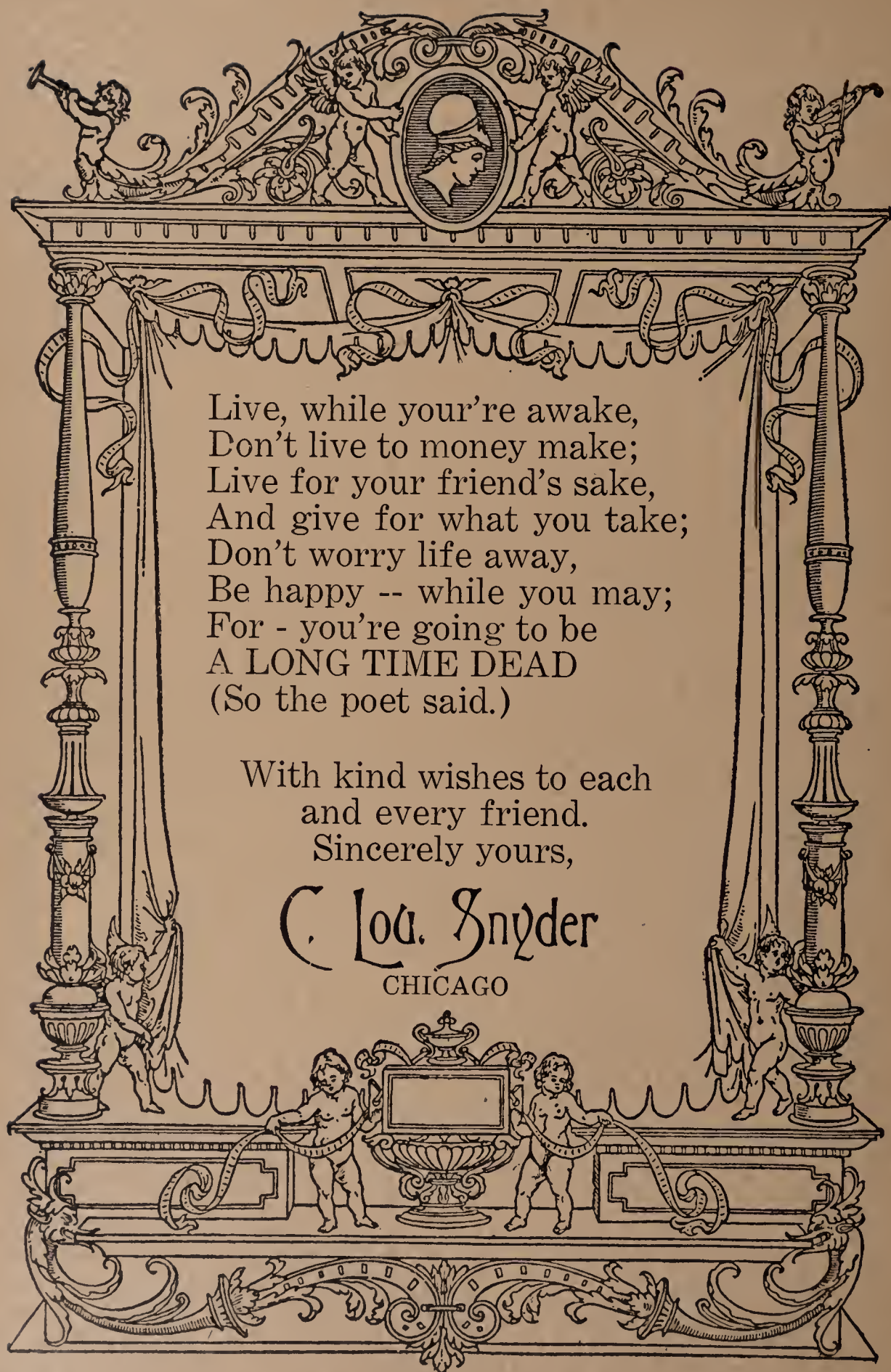
Change summer clime to wintry chill,
And yet, we breathe them still.

Two faces meet and two hearts beat,
One moment holds a power;

A little word, if whispered sweet,
May stay this very hour;

And all life's sorrow turn to joy,
And make two hearts vibrate;

And like a wizard's mystic spell,
Decide our every fate.



Live, while your're awake,
Don't live to money make;
Live for your friend's sake,
And give for what you take;
Don't worry life away,
Be happy -- while you may;
For - you're going to be
A LONG TIME DEAD
(So the poet said.)

With kind wishes to each
and every friend.
Sincerely yours,

C. Lou. Snyder
CHICAGO